#### KANSAS.

THE MISSOURI RIVER PIRATES-THE WOR-

CESTER EMIGRANCS.

From the Worcest opp.

The subjoined letter, giving an account of the outmges to which the first party of Kunsas smigrants was
expected by the Border Ruffians of the West, is from the pen of Mrs Dr. Cutter of Warren, who was of the

party. Read it:
A TRIP TO LEAVENWORTH CITY, K A TRIP TO LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

It is said that there is nothing new under the sun.
This is true of the elementary principles of oppression, by any and Slavery—while it may not be true of the manife stations of the will of try ants. The acts now daily perperted upon the Missouri River and in Kiness are the legitimate results of the tyrandical principle mour Government; the immediate actors in these oppressive and bloody dramas are but the instruments and the employees of the Slave Power. To complain of these automatons, to denounce their atroctices, while we everlook and apole size for the so-called "respectable" men, at whose biology these wrongs are enacted, is as about as it would be to denounce the bowie-hinfe or pistol of the assassin, while the knave who wielded the weapon of death upon his neighbor is greeted by honorable men and ushered into good so-cally.

wielded the wapon of death upon his argueted by honorable men and ushered into good society.

I will now tell an unvarnished tale of what I have seen the last two weeks. I left my New Eng and home Jane 17 to accompany my husband to Kansas, with the expectation that the rich, rolling prairies of that section of the country would be my furure home. In accordance with a common feeling of preater security, we joined a company emigrating to that ferritory. The party consisted of forty men and two women. The company were from several of the New-England States, and consequently strangers to one another. There was no organization of the party ustil we arrived at Deposit, on the New-York and Eric Railroad. My husband was then unanimously selected as the general traveling concurror of the party; another was selected to take theige of the baggage, and the third to provide the necoful to sustant the wants of the stoneach. There was no military organization—no drill or use of military weapone—but agricultural and mechanical implements, and also guos and platols belonging to the party for use and defense. We arrived at Chicago June 20, and by advice of geatle nen of that city, we proceeded to St. Louis instead of lowal City. We left the basy, bushing levee of St. Louis in the steamer Sultan Jane 24.

No paragraph of incidents or accidents occurred to relief the monotopy of mud-banks, and the as ne unvarying view of cotton-wood, except here and there a bluff towered upward to furnish a retreat for the tunkey-buzzaid.

On the evening of June 25 we arrived at Boonville,

a biofi towered upward to lumbs a retreat for the turkey-bazzard.

On the evening of June 25 we arrived at Boonville, Mo., One of the passengers, a Mr. Whittsker of Saline Cu., Mo., stepped ashore, and busied hieself repeating us; there was some excitement on the bank, accompanied with threats. Here a vague rumor reached as that the company from Chicago that had preceded us up the river had been disarmed, and they would not be permitted to leave the boat. On the afternoon of the 26th we met the steamer Star of the West, with the disarmed Chicago company. They the afternoon of the 25th we met the steamer Sar of the West, with the disagned Chengo company. They advised our return. Facts being stated, arrange-ments were made with the captain of the Star of the West for us to reture to St. Louis. Two of our company entered the boat, others were prevented by the passage way being filled with Mis-sourians, who were guarding the Chicago men down

Two of our company entered the boat, others were prevented by the passage way being filled with Missourians, who were guarding the Chicago men down the river; they presented pistols and threatened the life of the esptain and others, if more from the Su tan came aboard. The hoble steamer turned rapidly, and gloded cown, while we plowed up the turbid waters of the Missouri. It was then decided that we recurn on the Sultan, occupying the same rooms that we then had. The rifles were then delivered to the sletk of the boat, and consigned to a commission house in St. Louis; a receipt was written, but not signed, when the boat reach of Waverly. The shore here was fined with armed men—our steamer was boarded—the rides ferebly taken away. These robbers stated that three pieces of cann in and fifteen hundred men were planted on shore. There were also cannous at Lexington to "adjust matters" if there were resistance. It was dark, and I did not see the "peace-makers." We then cherished the hope that we should proceed unmoiested, as we had made arrangements not to land at Leavenworth, and besides, the dreaded, as well as eagerly sought-for Sharp's rifles, were stolea. At Richland the same puble military demonstration awaiten us, although the rain was pouring in torreats. We arrived at dawn on Sunday morning at Libert; here were arranged a military company of 150 men, armed with United States muskets, also cannon to command the river. Threats were here made, and a portion of the military remained on the boat—on leaving the above the guns were descharged in the air, and air-ctions given to the cannonier, "not to fire too hight as people "were on the opposite bank." At Independence we had simular reflien treatment, also an acconston to our baseful company. (May I never see Liberty or Independence agaic, it these places are representatives of those words so endeared to every true Americaa.) Bef. re we arrived at Kansas City, Wy husband, guided by the advice of Fre-State men not of our party, arranged with the clerk of the Susan rew. In their hands were muskets, rifler, pistons, knives, &c. These were the "la v and order" militia of the Territory. I was told they were chiefly from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, ordered by Gov. Shannon to preserve the Territory.

In passing from Delaware to Leavenworth City, our masters gave another turn to the slave driver's screw.

The state-rooms must be examined. In searching the gentlemen's cabin three rides were found, gifts to different persons of our party. The "Regulating Comgentiemen's cabin three rines were found, gitts to diflerent persons of our party. The "Regarding Conmittee" assured the owners, on the honor of gentiemen,
that they should be returned. But alsa! in this instance, the old maxim was not verticed—"there is
hoo or among thieves." Behind the warehouse at
Leavenworth City there is a deposit of U.S. maskets
for the use of the "law and order men." Does this
look like disaming the Pro-Slavery men! At this
landing insult was heaped upon insult. My pen forbids
to telt the tale. Over this city waved the red flag with
the letters S. R. (Soutaern Rights) I now took my
herth, as my physical energies were prostrated. We the letters S. R. (Southern Rights) I now took my berth, as my physical energies were prostrated. We passed Fort Leavenworth—here on a parapet waved the so-called Flag of Freedom, whose folds are to afford protection to every American cirzen. But no protection, he security did it give to Free-State mon and women. Its flag staff is nailed by the flat of the slav-holder, and now I felt the force of Douglas's words, "we will subdue you."

On arriving at Weston, Mo, the door that opens up-

On arriving at Weston, Mo., the door that opens upon the guards of the steamer was thrown open, and I saw that I was a prisoner. About six feet from me stood two gallant gentlemen from the sunny South, guaroing a sick woman, who required a coastant attendant. Here these chivalrie men remained, with huge pistols fully displayed on the left side, and large hitted howie knives on the right—occasionally, Capt. H. B. Chapman of South Carolina crossed over the stern of the boat and probably sympathized with them in their arduous labors. It is but justice for me to say, that Capt. John Gillspicer of Mississeppi, from his better culture, did not state at me as rudely as Captain Eli Moore of Virginia.

Monday Morning, June 30.—The bow of our steamer was turned, and we were fleating down the Messoni, under the surveillance of mea, armed with rifles, revolvers, &c. Ali was quiet until we reached Parkville. A change was now manifest in our captor

ville. A change was now manifest in our captor guards. They visited the bar more frequently—they increased the number of deadly weapons—pofanity and threats of murder were rife. They made every ef-

and threats of nurder were rife. They made every effect to get up a wordy quarrel, as a pretext to marder marmed, unrecising men. They did not succeed—hence murder is not added to their list of atrocities. The Regulating Committee refused, at Kaucas City, to return the pistols and side arms, as previously arranged. In addition, Captains Shaw and Bledsoe took a bale of goods. We received no farther annoy ance after leaving Independence—though a "corpo-"rai's guard" attended us below Lexington.

I will close this brief and painful recital of facts by a few remarks:

First: It may be asked, Who are the men that

First: It may be asked, Who are the men that commit these outrages? I will answer, all classes in Western Missouri, and the South lend their aid. At Westen, General Stringfellow, Sheriff Spratt of Platt County, and other men of wealth sunled approbation. At Kansas City, Mr. Kussell, of great weatth, and others of less note, aided by Southern chivalry, operate with the most degraded raffians of Missouri.

Second: What in respect to the officers of the boats! The mob rafe all the bests above Lexicogton. Perrons or property cannot be protected.

Persons or property cannot be protected.

Third: Will the Missourians sermit Free-State men
to enter Kansas? I answer, No! They stop large
companies prepared to protect themselves. They
pretend that small unarmed companies can be admitted, but the self-styled "law and order men" do

ney, if not rob them.

Fourth: What is the true condition of the North I answer, subjugated, subdued, unless a pathway is opened so that Kaness can be freely entered by all calizens of the United States. Mrs. E. P. CUTTER.

LETTER FROM T. W. HIGGINSON.

To complete this estement of Mrs. Cutter's, see

thing farther seems necessary. Having gone to St. Louis on the first telegraphic news of the ourrage, for the purpose of meeting this very party of emigrants, and assisting or directing them if necessary; having also left that city on Thursday evening, July 3, I amable to correct some face impressions which seem to each them.

able to correct some have impressors.

The recent telegraphic dispatch from Chicago about the "Ottawa Company," and a certain "Decatar," supposed by some to be our friend, Dr. Catter, is like many dispatches from that region, a jumble of confusion, and in ho way authentic. Frue, accumpany from Ottawa went up the river as Dr. Catter cause down, and trouble was expected, but no definite news had come from them when I left St. Louis, after the date of the dispatch—which may therefore be disregarded.

gasded.

I waited at St. Louis a day and a haif for Dr. Cutter and his company, who returned in safety on the third of July. We immediately chartered a steamboat to take them up the Missia spil River to Davenport, love, starting that same afternoon. Thence they were to go by railroad to lowa City, where Dr. Cutter and Perry Dr. Starting that same afternoon. Thence they were along with the teat same night as far as alon; so I can state confice they that he was out of the hands of the Border Ruffiats. Indeed, neither he not any of the boat.

I had time enough, however, to carefully question it is neither to office any successful and they note clearly the outrageous conduct of the Missourians and the admirable conduct of our men. All along the road the latter have obtained respect. The captain of the steam hoat protounced them the best co apany of emigratts he ever carried. The passengers praised them likewise. And every person without exception, was enthusaatic in his praise of Dr. Cut er, not merely in regard to his energy and courage (which nobody ever coubted) but as to his caution, pruderee, coolness and discretion, labout which some of us had a good deal of doubt). Said a Wisconsin passenger to be: "Not a man in ten thousand could have saved the layer of that company. There were men on good deal of deub). Said a Wiscousin passenger to ne: "Not a man in ten thousand could have saved "the lives of that company. There were men of "board the boat, for days together, who had eworn "not to let him go on shore alive; they were constant- "by trying to pick a quarrel with thin, after his men "were disarmed; a single bow strack would have been the centh warrant of the whole party; and it "required rare coolness and judgment to prevent it." All this was fully confirmed by other tatimony. There were but two pats a open before Dr. Cutter, when orce his danger was discerced. One was to sail the lives of his men as deary as possible, but not to surrenter the arms. This course was fully consi ered by Dr. Cutter and rejected. The only alternative was to ten porize with the enemy, to surrenter nominally, but in reality to give up as little as possible. This he did.

All the steamboat captains agree that there were on that river, as they went up, from three to five thousand men, distributed at different points, several handred at each, At Waverly, Laxington, Delaware, Liberry, Independence, Plattville, Levenworth and Weston, there were these bands—commonly with camero. Of course forty-five men could not fight their way through these, in a steamboat so fragile that one cannon as at night sink her. Of course he had to surrender, or racrifice the lives of all his men. He chose the former. Some may say—why go up the Missouri at all? It was done by the carnest advice of our best triends in Chicago and St. Louis, and I cannot be ane him, though I never for a moment beineved it would succeed.

Some may say—why not return in the steamboat

Some may say—why not return in the steamboat
Star of the West, with the Chicago company, who
warned the m of their danger. Because the South Carolinions on board the boat would not permit the captain
to stop, nor allow them to get on board, except Perry
Thayer and C. H. Holway, who were sent on board
first by Dr. Cutter.

The real trouble was this: they were taken by sur-

price. The Chiengo men warned them that there would be an attack at Lexington. Instead of tout, the mob had come further down and a walted at Waverly. It was evening, and they could only see some tree or four hundred nen with arms and cannon. They were told that there were infreen bundred, which from other

tota that there were infecen bundred, which from other accounts, is by no means impossible.

New, just as they got is sight of Waverly, they had concerted an excellent plan for saving most of their guns, which it is neceless to print, but waich would have succeeded admirably, I think, but for this most unbias by surprise at Waverly.

Several other excellent plans were formed doing great cred to Dr. Cutter, which the overwhelming numbers of their opponents rendered abortive. This was the case, for nestace, with a plan of landing near Westpert, and going through by land. It would have been saidful.

Of course there are always persons who believe no

pert, and going through by land. It would have been solicidal.

Of course there are always persons who believe no plan a good one, that does not succeed. I am writing for no such person. I know that Cutter deserved success. And I maintain also that he obtained a comparative success. Look at it, for days together he was in an enery's country, his little band under guard, and the banks of the river liked with men. Again and sgain the boat was searched by those thieves. He has brought back all his men safe, all his provisions, all his ammunition, some side arms, and more good rifles than the Missourians have got from him. Most of those they obtained, were got by an set of tracebery at the last moment. He has brought back twenty; they have got only fifteen, in good condition. The remainder were sunk in the river, or dismantied before they were surehoesed. No wonder at the remark of a Missouri pass nger, who saw these unloading after their return to St. Lour, "By —, the Yaok os "bave outwitted us, and are as well armed as when "they storted."

the guard left the steamboat agair, disembarking at Indep active, on the cown trip, they carried the silearns which their captain (Shaw) had pledged his honor to return, beside stealing all the tens, and making a

At this time they had evidently laid a deliberate plan to carry off Dr. Catter. I exjoyed the looks of the young men who told me that part of the story.

\* We were collected in the cabin, on the wat h," said

"hem."

Indeed I was delighted with the wasle appearance of the company. They seemed to be twice the men test they were when they eft Worcester. A few left, between here and St. Louis, and two in Mosouri. But not one of these remaining but seemed more resolute than ever to force his way through into Kansas somether. The word have natient uncomplaining, and how. They were beave, patient uncomplaining, and perfectly united. I believe, from all I could hear of them, that, if Cutter had given the word, they would

have fought to the last.

As to our other (second) company, when the rumor came to Chicago that the first company had been disarmee, perhaps kill dor imprisoned, they came to me, and begged as a favor that I would authorize them to go up the Missouri to their rescue. But it was not necessary.

1 have no comment to make on these things. The facts are enough. Let me explein one thing further. Other Free-State men, visitened, were sent back by the same beat, equally unable to enter the fernitory. On the other hand, the day I reached St. Louis a bost load of recruits went up unmolested. Thus the South acts while we are talking. Three weeks ago \$ 0,000 in the hands of the Chicago Committee, would have opened the lows route to Kaness. Five tunes that sum was, even then, subscribed in New-England; but it was not used then—it is not used now. What is the consequence? The South sent handreds, perhaps thousands, of fresh men into Kansas between the seeking of Lawrence and the eventful 4th of July. The North, so far as I can learn, did not send a single party. I have said enough. T. W. Hindinson.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribues. Sin: I wish to add three marks to the above:

1. It is a mistake to suppose that Eastern Missour sympathizes to any extent with the ruffiance n of the Missouri River. On the contrary, St. Louis is fully aware both of the shams they estail upon the whole State and the pecuniary loss involved. At hotel tables and in metenants' courting-rooms I heard this deeply Istorated Most of the commercial community in St. Louis is Eastern; there are not many slave. there; and though the merchants may sometimes sacrifice conscience to Slavery, they cannot yield conscience and interest too. "Our large dealers is elething, greceries, hardware, tools, machinery, &c.," they say, "were last year opening large accounts with the young settlements of Kansas. Now the trade is all paralyzed, and even the account of last year are unsettled. Last year the steambouts ran full. From Alton to St. Louis there were three ran fall. From Alton to St. Louis there were three boats daily last Autumn; now there is but one. Instead of a prosperous emigration up the Missouri River, the boats do not pay their way, and are being laid up until peace returns." (Indeed, when I left St. Louis, there was talk of a convention of owners of steamboats to concider their depl-rable concition.) "And all this," they add, "to please one miserable little town." "If you Abolitionists would take a few huncred men and a steamer or two, and go up the near and wine Legington out of existence, there up the river and wipe Learnaton out of existence, there would be no tears shed in St. Louis." So said a mer-

chant to me.

2. But it is justless great a mistake to suppose that the outrages in Western Missouri are the wo.k of a mere tabble. On the contrary, the leaders are wast we in Massachusetts call "gentlemen of property and standing." As I wrote to you be fore Mr. Medrew of Lexington, in whose hands the arms of the Chicago con pany still remain, was himself one of the mab who took them, though the principal merchan of the place. So the Wercester company were plandared by the

head of the firm of Majors, Russell & Co.; men whose hasiness is worth hundreds of thomsands of dollars annually, and are said to employ two thomsand men in a doing the Government manness, and naving evers at Independence, Phataville, Leaven worth, Westpott, &c. Arother is W. H. Spratt, the Sheriff of Platteville. When these men do est take a personal part, they are ready to give credit to any extent to Atchison and Stringfellow for provisions for their men. It is thus that, as we see, the operations of the "ruffi ins" are conducted with an energy and skill, of which the rath and file are perfectly it capable.

3. Finally, it is recenally to accommiste refurations of the supposition, still held by many that it is only armed. Free-State men who are forcibly turned back. On the centrary, little discrimination is made. It convened with two passergers who went up in the same boat with the Massacha-etts party, but had to connection with the mand were entirely unarmed. Meers. Alexander Voorbes, of Horizon. Wheceasin, and Senor, of New-Hampshire. They were compelled to return and eto were others whom I did not see. Meess. Macartas y and Shiver, of Onin, also unarmed, were put ashere in Westop, Missouri, with their families and property (including a saw-mid), and left to find their way into the Territory as they could subject to plunder and oursge from the first armed bant that might cross their path. And yet Gov Nannon cooily writes, in The Lexington Workly Express of Jane 10, "You can have no difficulty in coming into the Territory with actual settlers." But every man of the Massachusetts company was an actual settler, and only carried arms, as all puncers should, in self-oth rise. Moreover, it was repeatedly offered to Dr. Cutter that, on taking a pledge to obey the Territorial

Massachusetts company was an actual settler, and only carried arms, as all pioneers should, in self-cifense. Moreover, it was repeatedly offered to Dr. Curter that, on taking a pledge to obey the Territorial laws, They should be promptly admitted to Kansas.

On the other hand, the day I reached St. Lodis a company of Southerners went up in a steamer, chartered by themselves, for Kansas. Nobody asked whether they were actual settlers, or whether stoned or manimed. Thus it is—the South ac s., while we talk. I am not willing to write or print the sad troughts which fill my mind. How long must Kansas continue to repreach us with broken promises and help celeved? The meeting at Buffalo on the 9th inst. is the only hope.

St. Lovie, July 3, 1856.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 4th contains a report of an examination of witnesses before Edward Hoag land, United States Commissioner for Kaosas, William Barbee, acting District-Attorney, of John Brown, jr., Jasen Brown, P. Maness, Samuel W. Kilborn, H. H. Wilhams, S. B. Morse and Wm. Partridge, under arrest for treason upon warrants issued by the Hon Sterling G. Cate, Associate Justice of Supreme Court for K susas. The accused were Free State settlers at Osawattanie, who organized as a military company for mutual protection against Border Ruffiants n in its shem-legal as well as its openly illegal phases, and were hastening to the defense of Lawrence when apprized or its surrender and sack in May. The evidence established nothing against anybody but Brown, jr., Williams, Partridge and Moree, and of these it was deemed sufficient to hold only Williams and Morse to bail. The following does nent, put in evidence by the presecution, was the most serious feature of the

At a meeting of the settlers of Osawattamie and vi-cinity, held at Osawattamie, April 16th, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

citify, first at Oceanal and resolutions were unminimally adopted:

Whereas, several invasions from the border States having been more lited that Territory, to subjugate it and make it suservised to Nascev, and, whereas and measures were made for and events of the protection of on even and political right, and the entire polition of the half of box, and fointed more used for each of the presenced and tyramided legislators, who make slady assembled at the Shawner mission in the ludia. Ruse, vation, and three attempted to impresse upon the set less excel and tyramical laws, and apprinted officers, coat any to the far dame. It principles of our government for the term of any years, and, merror, we are credibly informed that attempts have born made to assess and collect taxes of us ty men appointed if the propose of the terminal proposed for the propose of the terminal proposed for the ferritorial Legislature, so called therefore, Resolved That we unterly reproduct the authority of most Legislature, as a body, emmaning so from the people of Kansas, out elected and forced one of the service to legal power to do it.

Resolved, I hat we please to one a other matual and and supject to harden to the others are the spot let by that Legislature is the other estatempt to compare as into the dictate to those emacurents, let that attempt count from whatever source it may; and that if men apple that by that Legislature to the office of secsory, or sheetif, shall hereafter attempt to the office of secsory, or sheetif, shall hereafter attempt to the office of the secsory, or sheetif, and the resolution of the since.

Resolved, That a Committee of kree be appointed to inform

the same.

Knewed, That a Committee of hree be appointed to inform such efficated the school of this lines has by placing in their has do a copy of these resolutions, and the proceedings of this meaning by furnished to the several newspapers of Kansas, with a request to publish the same.

WOMEN'S KANSAS AID ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. JEFFERSON, Ohio, July 1, 1856.

The ladies of Chicago have nobly responded to the wants of Kaussa, and formed themselves into a Relief Association, adopted a constitution and resolutions, and sent an agent into the field to labor in organizing other associations.

Their agent is Mrs. H. M. TRACY CUTLER of

Dwight, Ill. - a lady of high literary and social ment, and a stanch laborer in the cause of right. she represented Obio in the London World's leace Convention, and saw the last day's of the French Republic, and the rise of the Imperial Empire. Broad back stripes of paint were drawn over those words on public buildings so fearfut to tyrants—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Napom's royal baby could not see those words and live. So in Kansas are the tyrants trying to paint out these same flaming words, but, strange enough, they are blood instead of paint and cit, and the blood of our friends too. Have you heard in New-York that Mrs. Cutler has visited Cleveland, Paincsville and other places, and a few nights since addressed a crowded audience in the Court-House in Jefferson, Ohio?

She proposes to engage all women in all the Northern States in the noble work of raising funds to feed and clothe the destitute in Kausasespecially widows and erps ans.

An association was formed here, with Mrs. Sen-

ator WADE as President, Mrs. Senator Plumb as Vice-President, and Miss MARIA L. GIDDINGS, (daughter of our Representative in Congress,) as

Secretary and Treasurer.

They propose to meet monthly in social meetings or banquets, and talk and work for and encourage the cause of Freedom in Kansas. God speed their glorious work. Will the women of the East respond to this

movement for humanity in the West, and shall the suffering women and children of Kansas hear a cheerful voice of encouragement, coming to them frem all the North, over the wide prairies of the

Ludies at the North should remember that the contest with Slavery is not ended when this campaign is over, but is to be continued till the end cones, and these organizations can act when po iticians have censed to use those Slavery aggres-

Satan on earth.

Friends! you have heard of Sebastopol, Inkermann, the charge of the brave six hundred; and now that the smoke of battle has cleared off, but one form appears radian: on that field of glory and of blood-resplendent with light and mere and love, as she passes from tent to tent and from redoubt to hespital cheering the sick, the wounded and dying soldier; that form is Florence Nightinsale—whose name reminds us of a home among heartans large and warm with mercy as hers. Will the women of the East utter their abhorrence against wrong, by feeding the distressed in A MOTHER,

# POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
GRUNDY Co., ILL., June 18, 1856.

The news of the nomination of Buchanan a incippati was received here with almost frantic demonstrations of joy by the Blue-Lodge Tory Democrats, who had til recently expressed the most earnest desire for Douglas's nomination. This recent change has, no doubt, been effected mainly by the fact that several of their influential men have within a few months past, one after another, expressed a preference for a new party with old principles to an old party with new principles. But a rw weeks since one of our principal county officers expressed much pleasure at numbering in their ranks such men as the Messrs. A-a of the town where I reside. But, as it happened, I had a few days before this dired with two of those gentlemen, and heard them express the most selemn belief that the Slavescracy obtained the central of the Democratic party, and that, through its agency, it would soon triumph over Freedom, unless rescued by a new party with old principles. When Douglas addressed the people at Morris

(our county seat) a year last Fall, in true despotie style, he represented them as an ignorant head, and "doubted if twelve persons present had read the Kansas Nebraska Bill." He, with the rest of the Blue-Lodge Torica at Washington, acting on this presumption of ignorance in the masses, have played the game of despotiem in the name of Democracy till they are in a fair way to learn that they have been dealing with confidence rather than ignorance.

Many who have looked to the Democratic party as the watchful guardian of State sovereignty against the tendencies to centralize power in the General Government, did not believe it possible that the men whom they assisted to elevate to power would unite with secret organizations to sell treadure to describe the description and them had not be filled. freedom to despotism, and then back up the Blue-Lodge contract with United States money and arms; and they prefer whetting the sword of vengeance on the ruins of Lawrence to making further ex-

periments in that direction.

A young gentleman of this place has recently returned from a tour through Missouri and Kansas, where he traveled incog. as a Southerner (his parents removed from Maryland a few years since), and he reports that the Missourians have arranged to give a much larger vote in Kansas at the Fall election than on any former occasion. His father has filled the office of County Treasurer in this county for the last two years, and the whole family are among the warmest friends of Douglas; he cannot, therefore, be suspected of representing things unfavorable to the code, "We will subdue you," for political purposes. He also states that he witnessed the rescue of a Free-Soiler by some I nited States troops from a mob of "Law and Order" men, who were preparing to hang him.

## FILLMORE RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1856. Have you heard of "a very large and enthu-"siastic Filimore Ratification Meeting," held in this city on last Wednesday evening? The particulars are worth knowing. The meeting was a large one; and it is equally true that it was com-posed "of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson," to gether with very many of the e-pecial friends of Buchanan and Breckenridge! It was a grand union or reunion (call it whichever you please) of the opponents of FREMONT and DAYTON. It was a rally on the basis of the one we have just witnessed in the House of Representatives at Washington. Party ties were, for the time, ignored, that the Union might be saved (!) by the joint efforts of those who are always ready, when office or profit is in view, to become subservient to the only curse that threatens the stability of the Union. The dictation of the Slave Power has ever been potent at the North and at the South; and, though it is now being fast repelled from Pennsylvania, I regret to say there are many in Philadel-phia who yet cling to it as the ark of their moneyed safety. This accounts for the arrangement which was so happily effected. Men who have hereto-fore widely differed from each other in opinion on general political questions, find some difficulty in coming together (except it is the love of freedom that unites them) without resorting to a little management. And, therefore, a nice expedient

was adopted.

Seeing how things were going, and how matters are like to go: seeing that ball the Democrats and three-fourths of the Americans of this State are determined to vote for men pledged to defend and support Freedom, a grand "pow-wow" was agreed upon by the leaders among those who have differed politically, as before stated, in which it agreed upon by the leader's among those who had differed politically, as before stated, in which it was resolved that some concert of actions would be needed in order to change the current of popular feeling, which is so rapidly setting toward the non inces of the Republican Convention. After an earnest consultation, it was finally concluded that it would be most politic to keep Mr. Fillmore in the field; for, said they, one and all, we are quite sure he may get some votes that might otherwise he cast for FREMONT, and, though the votes should be but few in number, it may result in securing a plurality in the State for Buchanan. But, see here, "said a knowing one, "what's "the use of keeping Fillmore in the field without "we can make a demonstration!" "True," said another, "and there's the rub—how shall we "nake it? If we call a mass meeting of the "friends of Fillmore and Donelson, just at this "time, I fear there will not be a general turn—cut." "I'll see to that," said one of the number, who is reputed to be almost as well skilled in Custom-howe business as he is in political feats, "thet's easy fixed. You Americans call the meetin Custom-house business as he is in political feats, "that's easy fixed. You Americans call the meeting and get the speakers, we'll find the meet." Capital!" was the response, and thereupon the pow-wow "stood adjourned.

The "enthusiastic meeting" was the result.

You may rely upon it, the men were there; the real material, whose burrahs for Fillmore and I enclson were but a trifle weaker than the cheers they so recently offered up in behalf of the nominees anoisted at Cincinnati

The speeches were, of course, all for "Fill-more and the Union," save one delivered by an absent minded gentleman from Georgia, who unwittingly exposed the secret by declaring, 'Mr. Buchanan he (the speaker) had nothing to intend to support Mr. Fishmore he would vote for Mr. Buchanen."
So much for the "Batification." But for a tell-

tale, and the mistake referred to, it might have worked like a charm. As it is, give due credit to the "wire-pullers" in Philadelphia, for verily they deserve it.

# FROM LANCASTER, PENN.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribone. LANCASTER, Pa., Tuerday, July 17, 1856.

The lorger I protract my stay the more favorable are my impressions of Lancaster. The city has a topulation of about fourteen thousand, and is rapidly reseing in size and beauty. The citizens are cordia and hospitable in their bearing, and make little

preferee to show or grandeur. It is situated in the beart of the richest rural district in this country. In it is the home of James Buchanan, the Cincinnati platform candidate for the Presidency.

Turn whichever way you choose, and you witness the march of improvement. It is an industrious community, consequently more honest and less hable to corruption. Last week I went to Midston, four miles distant, to witness the closing exercises of the session of the Model Normal School at that place. I found of the Model Normal School at that piace. I found them very interesting. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, late Secretary of this Commonwealth. Mr. Buchanan was invited to be present and address the pupils, but he declined, and gave as a reason therefor that the cholais had, some time better, held an indignation meeting at which they had becomed in the most contributions.

as a reason therefor that the choises had, some time before, held an indignation meeting at which they had denoused, in the most constite language, the dastardly and cowardly attack of the assessin Brooks upon Serior Sunner, and that his appearance at the school under these circumstances might be misconstrued by his friends in the Nouth. When I heard this excuss discussed by his friends at the school, I readly pittled the sage of Whendland—his tortures must be as great as it use of Douglas when he sawthe mangled body of Sunner being carried from the descrated School Chamber to a place of quiet and safety. It is surprising to know what amount of trucking it requires to 327,000 slaveholders to retain the friendship and support of the Southern States. Truly has it been said that they ride their principals with whip and support of the Southern States. Truly has it been said that they ride their principals with whip and support of the Helmont Club. Has been organized. They publish the following Declaration of Principles:

The undersigned citizens of Lancaster, assembled without regard to past political difference and divisions, believing that "Freedom is National and Sharray sectional; and being opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Comprom se and the extension of Slavery into Territory consecrated to Freedom by that solean compact of our fathers; to the policy of the present Federal Administration, as embodied in the cincannati Platform and indexed by James Bachanan; and in fav x of the administration, as embodied in the cincannati Platform and indexed by James Bachanan; and in fav x of the administration, the rights of the States, and preservation of the United, "in order to form a more perfect "union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, "provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to our." Eleves and poeterity," by the election of Joan C. Fernosy to the Presidency, and William L. Dayton to the Vice Presidency of the United States, do hereby adopt, as

ritiution for the "Fremont Club of the City of Lancaster." It has been extensively rigued. Similar clubs will be organis d in avery district in the County. You will hear of old Lancaster, in the Fall, in a manner worthy of a Republican record. The Tributure Campaign paper will be subscribed to in large numbers. Efforts are now on foot to have a list forwarded to you at an early day. Our cause is flourehing rapidly The weather is very bot, poli ics keep apace.

The National Guards of Philadelphia, 100 men, commanded by Capt. Lyttle, arrived here yecterday. They encamp at Wabank, on the Conestoga River, till some time after the Fourth of July. Their parade through the city yesterday elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from our citizens, especially the ladies, who througed the doors and windows as they marched along the streets. A lady sent a splendid bot quest to the armory of the Lancaster Fencibles, to be presented "to the handsomest of the Guards." It was received with the greatest celat, and unanimously voted to Capt. Lyttle. By the by, the Captain is a brother of the propriet r of Wabank.

Epheara Mountain Springs, a delightful Summer retreat in the north part of our county, 13 miles from town, is now open, and is being filled with visitors. Few places are more attractive and present fine inducements to escape the heat and dust of a city; the landscape is charming; the air and water pure; making it all tegether one of the most delightful watering places in the country. Politicians, both great and small, have all at once discovered this and Wabanta to be delightful recerts, being near Wheatland, so they can have car'y acvices from Mr. Buchanan.

Col Forney but been here some weeks. I understod rice in ty that he left for the West on a missionary tour in the service of his master.

tour in the service of his master.

### · VERMONT MATTERS.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BURLINGTON, Monday, June 30, 1856.

During the two weeks past the Troy Methodist Conference held their annual meeting in our village, and node quite a stir among our c tizens. Some two bundred or more Methodist ciergy men were in attendat ce at d presided over by Bishop Morris of Cincinnati, an excellent man, with a sound mind and good heart in a sound, corpulent body. I have never seen on any occasion two hundred better looking or more intelligent men than these clergymen. And the most of them are very elequent preachers. A week ago yesterday they supplied from their numbers all the pulp ts in the village, save the Cstholic, and acquitted themselves with much honor and to the entire satisfaction of their hearers. Even the Unitarian Society listened to them with pleasure It was very pleasant to witness such a union among the different religious denominations in this village. During the session of the Conference the subjects of Temperance and Slavery came up, and all these ministers were found true as steel on these great questions. Brief but

the Conference the subjects of Temperatore and Slavery came up, and all these ministers were found true as steel on these great questions. Brief but pungent reports were made on both subjects, and in favor of the right side too. That upon Slavery was especially keen and directly to the point. The matter was not mineed at all, and the report came square up to the work, and showed the wide difference between Librity and Slavery. These clergymen are all right, and may all their hearers prove equally so.

I have never seen the country look more beautiful than it does now. The fields are pastures, and the readsides are covered with white and red clover, and several farmers have already commenced their haying. The fields of gram and corn look very fine, but I am sorty to say the want of rain begins seriously to be felt. If rain coes not come soon the crops will be injured, and our green fields become blighted and barrer. The white clover already begins to wither under the dry, hot sun, and some fields of wheat to show the want of rain. For three or four days past the ground has dried up very fast, and even corn laves in some fields begin to curt and show a loss surface to the blazing sun. Wild strawberries have be upined abundant, and the blueberry busbes are loated with green betries. I have never seen them so leaded before, but they also begin to feel the want of showers. I hope we shall so an have them.

For the first time in several years the people of Rurlington have resolved to celebrate the Fourth of July, and preparations are being made to do it up in good tiple. An oration, basds of music, steamboat rides horse trotting and fireworks with be the order of the day at development, but what liquid poison will be fortuk on the occasion must be precared behind the door and under ground, for the Mane Law here is a fixed fact—one of our institutions which a large maicrity of the citizens value highly. This law cannot be violated with impunity, unless it is done very alyly, as other laws against crimes are broken.

I

# INTERESTING FROM IOWA

CROPS-DROUTH-POLITICS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

I have been for the last six or seven weeks traveling through the State of Iowa, and can bear witness of the spirit of progress and enterprise which seems to prevail with her citizens. The emigration to this State is quite extensive this year—thousands coming here to make it their permanent home. Hundress of new farms are being opened in nearly every county; numberless mills are being erected; towns and villages are rapidly growing, and many new ones springing up, as it were by magic; seminaries and codleges are being built in several places. A general prosperity seems to pervade the State, except the appearance of the present crops, which, I am sorry to say, are suffering very much from drouth. The plentiful rains of the Spring were succeeded by hot and continued dry weather, and in many places the ground has become baked and cracked open. The wheat and cats are looking badly, and promise a short crop, unless rain comes very soon. Many fields of the former have commenced turning yellow, and dying at the roots. The carly-sowed has commenced heading. The straw is very short, as well as the heads.

Cern is very backward, and great complaint is made of its coming up badly. Many fields have been plarted over, the second and third time. Much has not come up at all. With suitable rains, however, there win undoubtedly be a fair crop.

The drouth has, I think, been more severe in Iowa than in the parts of Illinois and Wisconsin I have seen; though in those two States crops are backward, and are suff-ring much for watt of rain.

As to politics in Iowa, I have 'ound a very general disamprobation on the part of its citizens with the course of the Administration. The Kaneas outrages, Southern insolence, aggre-sions of the Slave Power, with the imbedility and partialism of our pervense and wicked Administration, have excited in the minds of the patricic citizens of Iowa a deep scated indignation of Novi mher aext. I have conversed with very many in eifferent parts of the State who have heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, who, say they can be longer do so, and never will, while that party, as it now we, is the advocate for the spread of Slavery. Their systams been opened prevail with her citizens. The emigration to this State is quite extensive this year-thousands coming

I think two-thirds of the vote of lows can be safely recked of Freedom and Republicanism.
I noticed The TRIBUNE has a very extensive circulation in all parts of the State. I found it in every village, and in nearly every bamlet, and I observed it is very highly prized by those who take it. A gentlementarian intelligent farmer—with whom I was contained, told me he would rather be deprived of half bis farm than of The Tribunes. May it long continue to do good in the noble cause of Liberty and Freedom.

Yours truly,

D. C.

Gen. Memucan Hunt, of Texas, died in Haywood county (Texas) on the 26th ultimo. His health had been failing for some months previously. His name is identified with the early struggles of Texan independence and interwoven with her political history as a separate republic, and as a State of this Uniou, from that day to this. He was brave and true man; in public file patriotic, loyal and disinterested; in the social relations all that endears man to his fellows.

We learn from The Buffalo Express that on Wednesday sight last a meb attacked the office of The Starnewspaper, at Paris, C. W., carried off the type, threw them is to the river and threatened further violence, them which they were deterred by the subsidence of their Dutch courage. The cause of the riot was, as much, the independence of the enter, who saw wrong going on and dared to speak of it.

GEORGE LAW ON THE PRESENT ORISIS.

Dran Sin: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ult. I have carefully reducted upon its contents. In reply, I beg to state to you that I deeply regret no more perfect union has been effected by those whose duty it was to have accomplished that by those whose duty it was to have accomplished that object—to unite the whole elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration, wielded as it is by the extreme Slave Oligarchy of the South. For the last three years, this same oligarchy has used the entire power and patronage of the General Government of the second of the control of the second of the s ment to crush out all independent action and honcet representation on the part of the North; to purchase up Northern men who were willing to misrepresent their constituents from personal motives and for promses of favor from the present corrupt Administration. All good men who have the love of their country at leart, both in the North and in the South, should prite cordially in a common effort to destroy the viper that has coiled around the freedom and independence of the American people. Freedom of speech is probibited in the halls of Congress; bowie knives and revolvers are worn as daily appendages at the Capital as a means of assault and defense. The Senate declares itself not only powerless for punishment, but even pabled for protection. Its members look quietly on and see a member striken down in open day in the Senate Clamber, without even the common effort of humanity that would be exercised in a barroom to save a man prestrated, without an opportunity of defending himelf. Thus you see that those who represent their constituents beneatly, and by unananswerable arguments, and who cannot be purenased by executive favor, must be awed into silence by bowie howes, bluegeous, and revolvers. Sach is the scheme of Government inaugurated under the Pierce dynasty, and fostered by the Southern sectional power that supports it. Upon this basis, and into the arms of this power, the nomine of the Cincinnatti Convestion surrenders himself before the country, without the slightest reservation or individual independence of his cwn. What bas the country to expect if Mr. Bachanan succeede? Nothing better than it has experience dundar Mr. Pierce, and pethap something worse. One is an old man without independence of mind or energy of sharaseter, which the country is forewarned of by his declaration, that he is no longer James Buchanan, and has no views or opinions of his own, and is therefore the plant instrument of the Slave Power that nominated him at Cincinnati, and must reflect their views only. It will be well for the American people to remember this when they cast their votes for chief magistrate in November Lext.

The other came into office, a man in the prime of life, without any such submission or pledges, backed up by almost the unanimous voice of the country in his election, and yet he was not three weeks in office before he surrendered himself to the same oligarchy that has wielded his power during his administration, as absolutely as if he had no will or mind of his own, and had no responsibility to any section of the U hibited in the halls of Congress; bowie knives and revelvers are worn as daily appendages at the Capital

NEW YORK, July 3, 1856.

administration until the Northern limit deprived of its just rights and fair representation in the Federal Government?

As one of the leading features of the coming Administration, Slavery is to be forced into Kansas. The rivers, the great highway of the Nation through Missouri, a Slave Saie, are to be closed, as they are at present, to the Framen of the North who desire to enignate to that Territory. Those great thoroughfares which have heretofore been looked upon as the pride of the nation, and that steam has rendered so valuable for transportation of persons or property, must be closed to the Freemen of the North, or they must be closed to the Freemen of the North, or they must be closed to the Freemen of the North, or they must be the institution of Slavery in this Territory. Such means as these are made use of to force Slavery into Kansas. When Free emigrants arrive there, after all there difficurities and delays have been surmounted, they must undergo another examination, and swear allegiance to the Government of the Slave Power organized in Kansas by the Missouri mob, or be deprived of the right of franchise and of loiding office. This is the operation of squarter sovereignty, which deprives a man of his citizenship unless he swears fidelity to Slavery; and all this is to be carried out and put in execution by an armed force, furnished from Missouri mob succeeds to enforce Slavery upon Kansas; but if the men from the Free States, who believe in Free Speech Free Territory, Free Labor, Free Press and Free Men, should be too numerous for the Slaver Labor, then the Federal troops organized for this special purpose under the command of a Suthern two interfere and decide the contest in favor of Slavery in Kansas. So much for the chances of Northern principles and Northern men in Kunsas, and all that was territory north of 369 30' secured to Freedom, as d which the pigmis and traitors, aided by this corrupt Administration, have attempted to pull down and cestroy. Here is where Gen. Pierce stands, and here is wh

and here is where James Buchanan stands, while asking for the support of the Freemen of the North.

A few words about Mr. Fillandre. Let us examine with what consistency we, as Americans or Northern Freemen, can support him. Weat are his antecedents?

When President of the United States, was he not entirely subservicent to the Slave power? Did he resist the overtures of the Slave oligarchy of the South, or did he become a willing instrument in their hands? I ask you to look at his acts while President, and let them be the answers to these questions. I will refer them be the answers to these questions. I will refer you to the Fugitive Siave law, that makes the Freemen of the North Siave catchers—that puzes men of less value than the beasts—that refuses to them the right of triel by jury—that centers the right of Freedom of the man in one Judge, and pays him a double fee if he fields the first part of the state of clares him a slave, and only half the fee if he flads him a freeman. This is the power that the Slave oligarchy of the South execuse at the North, wasne we have prohibited property in men to our own citizens; and this act bears the signature of Millard Fillmore as President of the United States. I ask you how he can expect the vote of the Free North? Can you give him your vote? Can I give him mine? Are these the views that you and I entertain in relation to the rights and the duty of the people of the North or mankind? Now, sir, upon this question alone, without going into all his other acts of subservincey to the South and the Slave power, let him stand for the suffinges of the freemen of the North.

As to the Americanism of Mr. Fillmore, you and I have some knowledge of how much he has done to sus-

As to the Americani-m of Mr. Fillmore, you and I have some knowledge of how much he has done to sustain that party. Has he ever been identified with it either in principle or in feeling? If so, where are his acts—on what occasion, heretofore, has he proclaimed it? What satisfance has he ever rendered us in all curcottests? What were his antecedents as to Americanism when President of the United States! Did he then protect American interests or American men? then protect American interests or American men? I well receiled that he did not, and the country will

recollect it too.

When the Captain General of Cuba issued his decree probibiting the steamably Crescent City from touching at Havana so long as Mr. Smith, an American cilizes, was on board of her as Purser, becaute, as they lleged. The Herald and other papers in New-York and published some information from Havana that was distastered to the Cuban Government, and which they charged to have been furnished by Purser Smith, and, therefore weither the Creacast Cilizer Smith, and, charged to have been furui-hed by Purser Smith, and, therefore, neither the Crescent City nor any other American ship should be allowed to touch at Havana having Mr. Smith on board, or any other person who would care to furnish to the American Press information disagreeable to the Captain-General of Cub — Mr. Fillmere was apprised of this order by the owners of the Crescent City, and he was desired to take some action in relation to it for the protection of American property and American citizens; he miserably shelked the responsibility of his position, and used his interest with the owners to have Mr. Smith dismissed as Purser, and to be replaced by some one who was satiswith the owners to have Mr. Smith dismissed as Purser, and to be replaced by some one who was satisfactory to the Captain-General of Cuba. This the owners refused to do, and sent Mr. Smith back in the ship. Mr. Fillmore oreered the United States mails to be taken from the vessel, and no inied the owners that if the ship was fired upon by the Cuban authorities, and damaged or destroyed, that they would have no claim upon this Government for remaneration. The commander of the Crescent City was removed by his order, be being an officer of the United States may, and under the President's control. Another commander was appointed by the owners. He, too, was removed by Mr. Fillmore's orders. The ship was fixed \$4,000 for not carrying the United States mals, when the United States Government or Mr. Fillmore with either frightened by the course of Mr. Fillmore, or influenced by him to withhold their harmane from property shipped by the steamer that Purser Smith was on board of. The owners of the Cressont City had to insure the property of the shippers. The passers had to insure the property of the shippers. The pas-engers on board of her were not allowed to be landed in Cuba. The owners persevered in what they con-sidered their proper righte, and the rights of an Amer-ican citizen, and refused to dismiss Purser Smith, until he Captain-General of Cuba was obliged to rescind